

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4520. 號六廿月二十一年七百八十一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1877.

日二十一月二十一年

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSENER & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—Shantou, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDD & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPFUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq.
E. R. BELLIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

Intimations.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1878.
For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," C. MORLAND KERR, Manager.
For the "Chartered Merchantile Bank of India, London and China," W. P. NICHOLSON, Actg. Manager.
For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," R. I. HARPER, Manager.
For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
For the "National Bank of India Ltd.," C. E. THOMSON, Actg. Manager.
Hongkong, December 26, 1877. ja2

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
OLYPHANT & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 12, 1877. ja1

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th Instant, both days inclusive.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 1, 1877. ja2

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A THIRD and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1876, will be payable on MONDAY, the 31st Instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society, on and after the 29th Instant.
By Order of the Board,
E. MOORE,
Act. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 21, 1877. ja1

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, August 20, 1877. fe20

NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT expects to leave the Colony PERMANENTLY about the 20th of January, 1878.
Hongkong, December 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to say that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients.
Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed by H. KINGSMILL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, "As You Like It," Albany Hill Road, on

THURSDAY,
the 27th December, 1877, at Noon.—

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (chiefly London-made), and other Effects.

The Drawing-room Furniture, consists chiefly of Superior Carved and Polished Walnut Tables, Couch, and Lounging Chairs, also Came and Wicker Chair, Chintz Curtains and Fittings, a Brussels Carpet, a Collard and Collard Piano, and a Four-Burner Hanging Lamp, by Oaler.

The Dining-room contains a well-seasoned, Hand-polished Mahogany telescope Table, with Spare Leaves; a full Set of Solid Mahogany Dinner Chairs, Covered with Morocco, a Mahogany Sideboard with Carved Back and Marble Top, Electropolished Ware, Glass Ware, Crockery, &c., &c.

The Bedrooms contain Brass and Iron Bedsteads, with Half Mattress, Chintz Hangings, &c., a Complete Set of Polish'd Solid Birch Furniture, well-seasoned, comprising Wardrobes, Toilet Table, Marble-Topped Washstand and Service, Chests of Drawers, Birch-Framed Toilet Glasses, and Stands, Chair, Round Table, &c., &c.

A Choice Selection of Japanese Conifer Shrubs, Standard Rose Bushes, English and Japanese Lilies, English Flowering Plants, &c., &c., will also be sold.

On view from 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 26th.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, October 31, 1877. de80

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,

Queen's Road East,
Hongkong.

September 18, 1877.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR DISPLAY OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND DELICACIES.

DRESSING CASES.
WORK BOXES.
SCRAP BOOKS.
PRESENTATION INKSTANDS.
PIN TOILET SETS.
STATUETTES.
Handsome Bound GIFT BOOKS.
FRENCH DOLLS.
PUZZLES.

THE NEWEST OSOIQUE CRACKERS, including
ORIENTAL COSTUMES.
LE BAL MASQUE.
ELIXIR OF LOVE.

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE.
CHRISTMAS CAKES AND PUDDINGS.
MINCE MEAT.
ELVAS PLUMS.
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
BLOOM MUSCATELS.
FRENCH JAMS.

A FEW CASES OF THE CHOICEST SCOTCH WHISKY
EVER IMPORTED.
SACCONI'S PURE SHERRIES, at Low Prices.
PURE PORT, LIQUEURS.
CHOICE OLD RYE WHISKY.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale), on

MONDAY,
the 31st December, 1877, at Noon, at their Sale Room, Praya Central,—

The following PIECES or PARCELS OF GROUND, with the Buildings erected thereon.

First.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Victoria, Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office, as the remaining portion of INLAND Lot No. 41, abutting on the North side thereof on a Public Road, and Measuring thereon 153 feet, on the South side thereof on Section 4 of the aforesaid Inland Lot No. 41 and Measuring thereon 75 feet and 55 feet, on the East side thereof on a Public Road, and Measuring thereon 88 feet, and on the West side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 201, and Measuring thereon 36 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 8,000 square feet, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$73,01, together with the Measurages or Tenements standing thereon, at present leased by D. RUTTINJEE, Esq.

Second.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in the Poco-folm District of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as FARM Lot No. 26, abutting on the North side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Farm Lots Nos. 18 and 25, and Measuring thereon 1,200 feet, on the South side thereof on Government Ground, and Measuring thereon 600 feet, on the East side thereof on a Water Course, and Measuring thereon 1,400 feet, and on the West side thereof on the Sea at high Water Mark, and Measuring thereon 700 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 221 Acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$52,40.

Third.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in the Poco-folm District of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as FARM Lot No. 30, abutting on the South side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 28, on the East side thereof on the road to Aberdeen, and on the North and West sides thereof on a Water Course, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 34 Acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$12; together with a quantity of Building Materials at present contained in and about the houses so described as "Belmont" upon the aforementioned Lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, October 31, 1877. de80

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, made to order by HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY CO. Special Agents,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, December 17, 1877. de31

XMAS!!! XMAS!!! XMAS!!!

THE HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY has for Sale Ready-made CHRISTMAS CAKES of all sizes, and PASTRY of every description.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE,
Ground Floor HONGKONG HOTEL
Hongkong, December 19, 1877. ja1

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.
Apply to

BATTLES & CO.
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SHAMMEN CANTON.

THE Desirable PROPERTY known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and SILK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to

G. M. SMITH,
Canton.
October 15, 1877.

Entertainment.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT of the Season will take place on MONDAY, the 7th JANUARY, 1878, the Proceeds of which will be devoted to the FUND for Relieving the FAMINE in the NORTH of CHINA.
Hongkong, December 18, 1877. ja1

Shipping.

Steamers.

MONTHLY LINE.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For COOKTOWN and SYDNEY, taking Cargo and Passengers for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND Ports.

The Company's Chartered Steamer
"OCEAN," JOHN C. JACOBS, Commander, will load for the above Ports, and be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th Inst., at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.
Hongkong, December 24, 1877. de27

&c.

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

The A 1 Brit. Clipper Bark
"KATE CARNIE."

JAMES WILSON, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, November 28, 1877.

&c.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 Clipper Bark
"GOLDEN ROSETT."

RICHARDSON, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

W. PUSTAU & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 23, 1877.

&c.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Barkline
"SAMOS."

C. H. BRYANT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.
Hongkong, December 4, 1877. ja4

&c.

FOR MELBOURNE & SIDNEY.

<p

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm, WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS, BY WILLIAM DUNPHY & Co., Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.

W. DUNPHY.
Hongkong, December 10, 1877. *je10*

NOTICE.

M. R. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. *my1*

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENERAL BAL BROKER, hitherto conducted in my name, will now be carried on under the Style of COHEN & HEATON, Mr. ALEXANDER MacGLASHAN HEATON having This Day become a PARTNER therein.

CHAS. C. COHEN.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. *ja1*

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE as a PARTNER in my Business, which will henceforth be conducted under the Style of HUGHES & LEGGE.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. *ja1*

NOTICE.

M. R. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

GEPP & Co.,
Canton, November 1, 1877. *ja1*

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 79.

CHINA SEA.

YANZEE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.
Temporary Withdrawal of the "Tungsha" Light-vessel.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st JANUARY next, the "Tungsha" Light-vessel will be REMOVED from her Station for REPAIRS. As soon as Repaired she will Return to her old moorings.

Temporary Light-vessel.

During the withdrawal of the "Tungsha" a fixed white light, visible in clear weather about 8 miles, will be exhibited from a Light-vessel made fast to the "Tungsha's" moorings.

In foggy weather a gong will be sounded at one minute intervals.

The hull is painted red, and the ball on the mast is 8 feet in diameter and painted black.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, December 14, 1877. *de27*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re GEORGE GRAHAM, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said GEORGE GRAHAM will be held pursuant to the 15th Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, in the Supreme Court House, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of January, 1878, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon before the Hon. CHARLES BUSH PLUNKET, Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Office appointed by the Court sitting in Bankruptcy.

Proofs of Debts will be received and Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all Claims not proved will be disallowed.

C. B. PLUNKET,
Esq., *Receiver.*
Dated 22nd December, 1877. *de29*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of LAM HIEF, *Deceased.*
ASHIEU,
ALEXANDER MURRAY,
HO CHING LEE,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
AND JOHN PHILIP MCDONALD,
SON, *Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section III, an Order has been made by His Honor Mr. Justice SEDGWICK, Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for CREDITORS and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1878, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

All Persons indebted to the said Estates are requested to make immediate payment to the Official Administrator.

C. B. PLUNKET,
Esq., *Receiver.*
Hongkong, December 22, 1877. *de29*

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praha West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & CILMANS' STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877. *ap1*

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, *Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims and Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BREERETON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREERETON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.

W. H. BREERETON,
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN,
ja18

NOTICE.

M. R. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENERAL BAL BROKER, hitherto conducted in my name, will now be carried on under the Style of COHEN & HEATON, Mr. ALEXANDER MacGLASHAN HEATON having This Day become a PARTNER therein.

CHAS. C. COHEN.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. *ja1*

NOTICE.

M. R. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

GEPP & Co.,
Canton, November 1, 1877. *ja1*

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drift on to the Macclesfield Bank or the Coast of Luson.

Business was replaced by pleasure and relaxation during Christmas Day as completely as we have ever seen, there being an almost entire absence of any business compelling attention, such as arriving or departing steamers. The weather was mild and pleasant, and "picnicing" out of doors was in many cases a prelude to indoor festivities.

But for the decorations of flowers, and evergreens occasionally to be met with, the streets presented the appearance of Sunday. Services were held in the Cathedral, morning and forenoon; the Church was decorated, and special attention was given to the peculiar significance of the Christian and sacred character of the festival. We are glad to know that the poorer classes of the community were specially provided for, in many instances, with creature comforts by their richer brethren, but have heard it generally remarked that, were some further information vouchsafed to the community, as to where the deserving poor are to be found, much more method and definiteness would be imparted to charitable outgoings than appear to exist at present. The manner in which native market-men and others fill to overflowing the larders of most foreign householders here at such seasons frequently produces a sense of oppression, and many who would gladly transfer such good things for their more needy neighbours' comfort are ignorant where such gifts would be acceptable. It is a comparatively small matter here in Hongkong, where the need is not so urgent as at home; but a big Christmas dinner for the honest poor of all nationalities might easily be given by means of the provision that is almost if not altogether wasted in this way.

A BANQUET was given in the Midland Grand Hotel on the 18th October, by Scotchmen in London to Mr A. C. Wylie, to fitting him on his return home. According to the *London Scottish Journal* our friend appears to have had a most enthusiastic reception. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, "Mr. Wylie, in the most felicitous way, asked those present to accompany him while he gave a rough sketch of what was to be seen in a journey round the world, describing the Great Exhibition at Philadelphia, the Falls of Niagara during a thunder-storm, and the overland route to San Francisco. Very interesting were his remarks on Chinese labour in California, and the impressions produced upon him by the fact that 660 Chinese coolies were fellow-passengers in the long voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama. He was quite sure that the same number of Irishmen would have been more difficult to manage. Of the future of Japan he had the highest opinion. After visiting the Royal Arsenal and all the principal engineering establishments of the country, he came to the conclusion that, directed as the Japanese workmen are by English brains, they are capable even of long of working alone in engineering matters, and of providing for themselves those weapons of war and engines of a more peaceful character which have been hitherto mainly supplied by England. He spoke in high terms of the Engineering College in Tokio, and of the great advantages being conferred upon the Japanese by the English engineers and professors engaged in conducting that establishment. Mr Wylie also mentioned, in terms of the highest praise, the evidence he had witnessed of British enterprise in Shanghai and Hongkong, and gave a brief sketch of the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai, where the Chinese have commenced the manufacture of Woolwich 1-lb. farts. He described a trip on the only railway in China, from Shanghai to Woosung, near the Yangtze Kiang River. Speaking of India and her resources, he wished that he could have had with him in Bombay a deputation of Lancashire operatives when he visited a cotton factory containing 60,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. He thought such a spectacle might open their eyes to the folly of strikes in pressing the masters for higher wages in the manufacture of goods that have to compete with those very mills, in a country that produces the raw material, and where labour is so cheap."

Police. Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. G. May.)
Dec. 26, 1877.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

George Gunn, a seaman, belonging to H.M.S. *Audacious*, was charged with assaulting Sergeant Toomey (No. 80) in the execution of his duty. It appears that a number of constables were endeavouring to quell a disturbance at the Empire Tavern. There were a number of men-of-war's men who had been expelled from the tavern and wanted to force their way inside again; between 40 and 50 seamen were collected together. The Sergeant and the other constables were attempting to pacify them, when the defendant struck the Sergeant in the mouth, knocking out two of his teeth. Defendant then ran away, and whilst looking back to see if he was pursued, he ran against the pillars of a verandah and cut his head. He was then put in a chair and taken to the Police Station. Defendant said in defence, that he was trying to quell the disturbance, when some one struck him and he remembered no more. He was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

LARCENY.

In Fukien, a hawker was sent to 2 months' hard labour for stealing a bag of rice, the property of the Tai Yuen com-
prende shop, Central Market.

A STEAM-BOAT THIEF.

Chen Akung, a coolie, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes from one of the passengers of the steamer *Douglas*, and sent to 8 months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

DISORDERS.

Henry Smith, private 28th Regt, and Ma Aman, servant to Lieut. Francis, Murray

barracks, were charged with creating a disturbance in the San Hop Sum Brothel No. 136 West Street, damaging two tea-cups valued at 30 cents, and assaulting one of the inmates. The first defendant was discharged, and the second fined \$1 and to pay \$1.50 amends.

Manila.

(*Mercurial Review*.)

December 1st, 1877.

Our trade for the last fortnight sums up as follows:—Imports from 17th to 30th November.—Hemp 2,532 pds., Indigo 45 boxes, Cocao-nut Oil 2,800 jars, Rice 2,100 cabs., Sugar 23,682 pds., Coffee 890 cabs., Hides 278 pds., Paddy 5,668 cabs., Sapanwood 5,207 pds.

December 15th, 1877.

Our trade for the last fortnight sums up as follows:—Imports from 1st to 14th Inst.—Hemp 21,027 pds., Cocao-nut Oil 737 jars, Indigo 166 cabs., Rice 8,220 cabs., Sugar 2,602 pds., Hides 42 pds., Paddy 280 cabs., Sapanwood 6,129 pds.

Exports from 28th Nov. to 14th Inst.—Hemp 16,420 pds., Sugar 63,783 pds., Beche de mer 74 pds., 74 pds., Coffee 1,538 pds., Copper 502 pds., M. O. P. Shell 110 pds., Cigars 3,888 mils., Hides 1,184 pds., Ropu 697 pds., Lumbar 300 pds., Sapanwood 8,363 pds., Leaf Tobacco 18,500 cabs.

Exchange.—On Hongkong (light) 8½ per cent. discount; Amoy (light) 3 per cent. discount.

6,300 quintals of leaf Tobacco were placed and sold at auction on the 13th Inst. as follows:—309 quintals 1st Cagayan at \$71.10 per quintal (\$6.10 above upset price) to Petal & Co.; 400 quintals 4th Cagayan at \$11.52 per quintal (\$0.42 above upset price) to Petal & Co.; 2,000 quintals 4th Cagayan at \$11.51 per quintal (\$0.41 above upset price) to Petal & Co.; 8 600 quintals 4th Cagayan at \$11.82 per quintal (\$0.22 above upset price) to Bact senior & Co.

Out of 18,000 mil Cigars fixed for sale at public auction on the 13th Inst., 7,683 mil were sold.

Arrivals.—Dec. 2, Parague from Singapore; and Elizabeth Nicholson from Hongkong; 5, Rosia Bostcher and F. H. Drews from Hongkong; 6, Meunnon from Hongkong; 10, Macan from Hongkong; 11, Faria from Hongkong.

Departures.—Dec. 1, Macan for Hongkong; 2, Salvador for Singapore; 6, Luisa from Liverpool; 7, Sophia for Liverpool, Emanuela and Enny, for Amoy and Hongkong, and Melusine for San Francisco; 11, Hopeful for San Francisco; 12, Victoria for Liverpool, via Singapore and Cadiz, and Growler for Hongkong.

Shipping in Harbour.—Chica, Conchita, Mindoro, Saracen, Manuel, Trinidad, Undine, S. Lorenzo, Elmstone, Criterion, Mary L. Stone, Horas, Flores de Maria, Staghound, Parague, F. H. Drews, Memnon, and Faith.

Rotterdam, 4th of December, 1877.—Prices Current.—Sugar.—The work of the sugar cane has commenced, and prices show a downward tendency, compared with those ruling during the last Crop: the offers are \$3.62 per picul for Superior, and from \$2.75 to \$2.57 for Current.

Rice.—There is sufficient stock of various qualities without being placed.

The 2nd White description from Saigon can find no purchasers. The Current Padiangang is quoted at \$8 per cava and the 2nd White at \$3.25 with little demand.—The Current Saigon is quoted at \$2.75 per cava.

Sapanwood.—The demand is small, and prices paid are \$1 to \$1.06 2 8 per picul.

The following paragraphs are translated from *El Comercio*:

Another fearful and destructive fire took place in the province of Tuyabas, on the night of the 6th December, at about half-past 10 o'clock and terminated at 5 o'clock the next morning. The fire is said to have been originated in a house occupied by Chinese, and as a fresh North wind was blowing at the time, the fire soon spread in every direction. With the exception of the Church, Convent, Magistrate and Gaol, the rest of the district was destroyed. Tuyabas is now reduced to a heap of ashes. There was not, however, a single loss of life to be recorded, but misery is evident in almost every family. The Convent has become the temporary abode of some of those who have lost everything they possessed. The number of houses destroyed is said to be about two thousand, and the loss of property is estimated at over two millions of dollars.

On the afternoon of the 9th, some sailors belonging to the British gunboat *Grosvenor*, anchored in the port, caused a disturbance on shore, and the interference of the Police had to be applied for, resulting in two of them being taken into custody, one of whom had a slight hatchet wound in the neck. It appears that some of the men were drinking at the "Oriental" for which they refused to pay up, and when the Police interfered they assaulted the Police and a struggle ensued, resulting in the wounding of the man.

MACAO.

Quarrels between the Portuguese officials stationed at Macao and the Chinese authorities of Canton are of such frequent occurrence that small attention is paid to them even by those who would seem to be most nearly concerned; and by observers at a distance they have been commonly looked upon as trivial outbreaks of temper to which no serious importance should ever be attached. Taken separately, in fact, they have not been of a character to reward close investigation, and although they sometimes developed a bitter feeling on both sides, they have seldom excited apprehensions of actual hostilities or of international complications of any description. But to those who care to look beneath the surface, these repeated exchanges of defiance have a deeper meaning, and afford indications of an angry temper which waits only for a favorable opportunity to take the form of violent demonstrations. In view of what may possibly occur at any time, now that the strength of the European settlement at Macao is steadily declining and the administrative vigor of the Chinese provincial rulers in that neighborhood is increasing year by year, it may not be out of place to present a brief picture of the situation, and to show the true relations in which the opposing parties stand to one another. It is a singular fact that the real

position of the Portuguese in Macao is wholly misunderstood by the majority of foreigners in the East, and likewise, to some extent, by the inhabitants themselves. The general impression is that possession is held in accordance with mutual agreement, by specific treaty or by some definite agreement with the original owners of the territory, similar to that which endows Great Britain with the control of Hong Kong, but dating from a far earlier period. It will probably surprise most readers to learn that this is so far from being the true state of the case, that Portugal has absolutely no established claim to the place, and is now, as she has been from the beginning, an intruder without a particle of legal warrant to support her title to occupation or jurisdiction.

Three centuries and a half ago, the Chinese ruler of that district—who held sway under somewhat different and broader conditions than those more recently established for the government of provinces under the Tartar emperors—found it convenient to accept the assistance of certain Portuguese adventurers in chastising a troublesome freebooter who had his stronghold in Macao. In recognition of the service they rendered, they were allowed to establish "factories" of their own, and to reside upon the island, subject to Chinese jurisdiction. No treaty was signed, nor has any international compact since been concluded. On the contrary, from the year 1652 until 1849, the sum of five hundred taels was required, and given annually for the privilege of residence. This payment was never disputed or complained of until the occurrence of events which inspired an ambitious Portuguese governor to attempt, after the example of representatives of stronger Western powers, the experiment of setting up an independent colonial government. When the English wrested Hong Kong from the unwilling hands of the Chinese, the cession was duly recognized and agreed to, although reluctantly, according to forms of law. But Governor Amaral did not trouble himself with details of this sort. He assumed to make Macao a Portuguese possession by the simple expression of his own will. As the Chinese gave no heed to his action, and continued to exercise control, at least over their own subjects, in the usual way, this governor took the bold step of closing the native Custom House by force, and declaring that matters of trade should be regulated by Portuguese officials. From this beginning, a series of angry discussions ensued, which continued until the assassination of Amaral, in 1849. This act is always spoken of by foreigners as having been instigated by the Chinese authorities, who, on the other hand, strenuously deny the allegation. At any rate, whether concerned or not, they were looked upon as directly responsible, and, in retaliation, the Portuguese expelled the native civil officers, whose sway over the Chinese residents had always been exercised without dispute, and with them, the native garrison. They stopped the annual payment of the five hundred taels at the same time. This was twenty-eight years ago. The Chinese have never since admitted, in any way, the right of Portugal to hold the island. They have not, at least until recently, felt themselves sufficiently strong to attempt to resume the practical authority which was never formally surrendered, but they have omitted no opportunity of asserting their own claim and resisting that of the intruders. The occupation has not only been an affront to their pride, but has also been the cause of direct and serious injuries. The horrors of the coolie trade, the chief seat of which was Macao, were fostered and stimulated by Portuguese encouragement and cooperation, until the interference of Japan, in 1872, called such attention to the scandal that the business had to be abandoned. This traffic having constituted the chief prosperity of Macao, its suppression naturally occasioned great discontent, which was increased by the discovery of a growing intention on the part of China to take measures for the restoration of her old rule. For a considerable time the Chinese have been the only means of knowing. Probably it dropped into a quiet oblivion in consequence of the indisposition of either side to pursue it to an extremity. But the culminations which it engendered did not die, and a new element was added to the traditional ill-feeling which the Chinese have always cherished. A semblance of comity was observed during the earlier months of this year, apparently because nothing occurred upon which to find a cause of grievance. Recently, however, fresh troubles have declared themselves. The present Governor, Senhor Engenho, has given offence by declining to treat with a delegate from the Canton. Vice Roy upon a question relating to the arbitrary imprisonment of some Chinese boatmen belonging to the customs service. The subject in dispute does not appear to be very grave, and if nothing lay behind it, a settlement would be easily effected. But it seems plain that the Chinese are in a highly sensitive state, and are inclined to make the most of all their opportunities in this direction. It is declared that they propose to put a permanent stop to all trade between the mainland and Macao, and thus to deprive the colony of all hope of prosperity and even extinguish its last remaining *raison d'être*. No doubt it is in their power to doom the colony to slow perdition in this manner, but the process must in any case be very gradual, and events are more than likely to occur which would frustrate so methodical a design. The simple and effective plan of ending the difficulty never appears to occur to the cautious Chinese mind. If they really do not want the Portuguese there, nothing would be easier for them than to say so, boldly and firmly, once for all; and if the warning were not needed, to expel the obnoxious colonists *vis à vis*. It is pretty evident that they have the right to do so and it is absolutely certain that they have the power; but these are not the ways of Eastern action, and it is not likely that the tenure of Portugal will be terminated by any such decisive measure.

There was undoubtedly a little wavering, but presently the Vice Roy of the Kwang provinces, apparently fortified by instructions from Peking, came resolutely to the front again with a proclamation, dated March 12th, 1876, in which the determination to institute a customs station and examination office was reasserted, and the claim of Portugal to Chinese soil was described as "so startling that we are obliged to dispute it, this being the territory of our country, of which we cannot, without authority, give away a single foot or even an inch to other people." The officers whose duty it would become to enforce this decree were instructed to report without delay. But the Chinese idea of "duty" is not precisely ours, and thus the contest stood for a considerable period.

The Portuguese talked loudly of their determination to resist the threatened proceedings of the native Vice Roy, and that unusually zealous officers maintained his attitude with far more firmness than Chinese dignitaries are accustomed to exhibit. Foreigners generally were disposed to support the pretensions of the Portuguese; not, indeed, from any conviction that right and justice were with them, but because the common interest required that all attempts of China to assert authority over territory which had ever been occupied by Western colonists should be opposed unconditionally and at every hazard. The Governor of Macao represented a theory or principle in support of which foreigners are always ready to combine, regardless of abstract questions of fairness and equity. It was amazing, at the height of the crisis, to note the easy complacency with which the English newspapers in China endorsed the Portuguese claim, a self-evident proposition requiring no demonstration, and especially to observe that they attributed the whole agitation to what the *China Mail* called the flagrant and innate disloyalty of the natives to foreign authority. "Disloyalty," according to this view of the case, consists in an objection to the violent seizure and occupation of a part of one's country by a set of adventurers who drive out the native rulers, pursue for years a barbarous traffic in the flesh and blood of those whom they have dispossessed and who regard all protests against their assumptions and all official refusals to recognise them as sufficiently answered by a mere reiteration of their resolve to keep a grip upon what they have obtained, as long as force of arms shall enable them to do so.

How the affair passed out of public consideration, and upon what terms it was set aside from official discussion, we have no means of knowing. Probably it dropped into a quiet oblivion in consequence of the indisposition of either side to pursue it to an extremity. But the culminations which it engendered did not die, and a new element was added to the traditional ill-feeling which the Chinese have always cherished. A semblance of comity was observed during the earlier months of this year, apparently because nothing occurred upon which to find a cause of grievance. Recently, however, fresh troubles have declared themselves. The present Governor, Senhor Engenho, has given offence by declining to treat with a delegate from the Canton. Vice Roy upon a question relating to the arbitrary imprisonment of some Chinese boatmen belonging to the customs service. The subject in dispute does not appear to be very grave, and if nothing lay behind it, a settlement would be easily effected. But it seems plain that the Chinese are in a highly sensitive state, and are inclined to make the most of all their opportunities in this direction. It is declared that they propose to put a permanent stop to all trade between the mainland and Macao, and thus to deprive the colony of all hope of prosperity and even extinguish its last remaining *raison d'être*. No doubt it is in their power to doom the colony to slow perdition in this manner, but the process must in any case be very gradual, and events are more than likely to occur which would frustrate so methodical a design. The simple and effective plan of ending the difficulty never appears to occur to the cautious Chinese mind. If they really do not want the Portuguese there, nothing would be easier for them than to say so, boldly and firmly, once for all; and if the warning were not needed, to expel the obnoxious colonists *vis à vis*. It is pretty evident that they have the right to do so and it is absolutely certain that they have the power; but these are not the ways of Eastern action, and it is not likely that the tenure of Portugal will be terminated by any such decisive measure.

LONDON GOSSIP.
(*Pioneer*.)

Nov. 3rd 1877.

I was dining the other night in a man's party at Francatelli's. One of the men between whom I sat, speaking of Russia, mentioned that his sister (whose portrait, by the way, appeared in one of the late numbers of the *Whitbread Review*) had a governess, an English lady, who had formerly lived for several years in St. Petersburg and elsewhere, with a great Russian family. Her Russian pupils were now married—one of them to Prince Varadatinsky (as I caught the name), a great swell, and *Aid-de-Camp* to the Emperor. She still retains, however, a warm affection for her old governess, and writes to her in English as "Dearest Charlotte." This lady concludes one of her recent despatches in this way—"Now, answer this letter quick, quick, and make yours a long one. Only don't put any politics in it, or it would probably never reach me." The man who told us this then exclaimed:—"Now, fancy living in a country like that! Who could write a love-letter under such circumstances?" You will say, however, that a man must be a fool in any country to put his hand to a love-letter. Perhaps so.

The three Staughtons have had their capital sentence commuted into penal servitude for life, while Alice Rhodes enjoys a free pardon. You might suppose that the newspaper lawyers and leeches who have won this victory would be satisfied with it. Not at all. You make no adequate allowance for the inevitable restlessness of conceit. Nothing but a handsome pension to Patrick and Lewis Staughton in compensation for the sufferings they have undergone, will meet these sanguine views of justice in the case. I look upon the Staughtons as among the worst murderers of the century. If they had cut up Mrs. Lewis Staughton's body after death (which would not surely have been so bad as torturing her when she was alive), not a word of extenuation would have been raised on their behalf. Oddly enough, there is now a strong feeling growing up (especially among the ladies) against Alice Rhodes.

She is the only one for whom nobody (at least not lady) has a word to say.

There are two "working men's representatives" (as they are called) in Parliament—Messrs. Burt and Macdonald. Of these, the former is one of the most sensible, candid, and useful members of the House of Commons. The other may possibly be conscientious, but he is certainly a pernicious and stupid demagogue. You can guess which is the more likely to be re-elected. Mr. Burt said this week:—"That he had never known a strike successful against a falling market, and that an unsuccessful strike was a terrible waste and calamity." Mr. Macdonald, who the other day proposed to reduce stocks and advance wages by the expedient of restricting production by working only three days a week, now charges it as a crime, for which Government is responsible before existing criminal tribunals, that there should be explosions in mines, whether from miners persisting in carrying naked lamps, or from whatever cause. Very popular selection catches in its net fishes of every kind. Look at Ireland again. We all know what Parnell and O'Donnell are like. Yet there Mr. Sullivan has just written a book, of which any patriot and philosopher might be proud, entitled *Mutatis mutandis*, it might have been written by De Tocqueville. A month or so ago there was a notice in *Truth* (or the *World*—I forgot which) of a new fashion of begging, or (should I say?) swindling. A well-dressed woman, if hand-some so much the better, accosted you, and with a half-smile at the absurdity of her position in being actually without the money to pay for a hansom, asks you (like Jockey Diddler) for the loan of "one-and-sixpence." I suppose there never was a time when so simple a pretext for extortion was not occasionally employed: it suggests itself. The wonder is, that the clever sex should be so silly as to think the expedient suitable for indefinite repetition. For this number is, I imagine, just now of ladies who, to their amusement as well as perplexity, find that they have left their purses at home, and are reduced to the ridiculous necessity of asking you to pay their railway-fare. But the idea seems to have faded, as if by electricity, from woman to woman, and from rank to rank, through the whole community. The presumptuous lady in silk and satins wants one-and-sixpence for the

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOIS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DYMNAH, Commandant CHAPENOIS, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted, in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 26th December, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent,
Hongkong, December 14, 1877.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London,

Also,

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship THERAN, Captain JOHNSON, will leave this THURSDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London, will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, December 20, 1877.

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Occidental & Oriental Steam-ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "S. A. E. L. I." will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1878, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd January, 1878. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent, Hongkong, December 12, 1877.

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Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPOSTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wymond Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best

Collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. "Mure", Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums. Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite alike. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies. Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

WONG HING CHEUNG & CO.,
Coal Merchants,
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ALEXON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAR JACK, at 30, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

1819

Intimations.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

IN H. M. PROVINCIAL COURT AT AMOY.

In the matter of proceedings for Liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by JOHN DODD and CRAWFORD DAVISON KERR, trading under the style of DODD & CO., at AMOY and TAMSUI.

NOTICE is hereby given that a First MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Persons has been summoned to be Held at Messrs DODD & CO.'s Offices, Amoy, on the 29th day of December instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1877.

JOHN DODD,
CRAWFORD D. KERR,
by his Attorney,
de30 J. Dodd.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidator, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & CO.,
Liquidators,
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

To Let.

A N O F F I C E T O L E T
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & CO.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET.

THE FIRST STORY of the Premises
No. 1, Praya East.
Apply to
A. HAHN.
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

The Bungalow No. 17, Wellington Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, December 4, 1877.

TO LET ON LEASE.

Possession on the 1st January, 1878.

THE Well-known Premises now occupied as the "STAG HOTEL". The House contains: Dining Room, Sitting Room, and 12 Bed-rooms, a large Billiard Room for Two Tables, Pantry, Bath-rooms, and W. C. Also, a Bar, in Queen's Road, and Stores attached; Cook House, 2 Boys' Rooms, &c. Gas and Water laid on.

For further Particulars, apply to
J. ARMSTRONG,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, November 30, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD, "Bianca Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

Nos. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central, with spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs BUTFIELD & SWINE.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

GENOLES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted; and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premiums current at the above-named Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

J. H. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH-BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £20,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored on land, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL Fully Paid-up.

PERMANENT RESERVE.

£200,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

75,000

Total Capital and accumula-

tions this date.

£1,725,000

Dec. 24

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Salon

Haiphong

Singapore

Kiong Doek

29th Inst.

To-morrow

Kiong Doek

29th Inst.